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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1148



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NATIONAL

POLITICAL, AESTHETIC TOLERANCE NEEDED IN ASSESSING MODERN ART

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Gr. Oganov: "The Purpose of the Struggle; The Artist in Today's World"]

[Text] It is no secret that Soviet literature, Soviet art and the very spiritual life of our society are constantly subjected to increasingly severe attacks by our ideological opponents. This is not surprising: Imperialist reaction's eternal desire to stop and "regress" socialism's advancement leads with logical inevitability to feverish attempts to undermine the spiritual bases of the new, rapidly developing society.

An entire swarm of Western experts on Soviet art "work" in this unappealing field, excelling in finding proof of some kind of "decline" in our art. The ideas and arguments they customarily employ are the most hackneyed, and their "evidence" is generally provided by isolated confused individuals, who are diligently earning not very generous advance payments from Western special services because, as they say, they have nowhere else to turn. It is impossible to take them seriously and it is senseless to refute them.

We also have foreign opponents of another kind, however. These are subjectively honest people, writers and artists, critics and philosophers, who preach a fairly standard--but one that changes with the times--set of misconceptions as supreme truths. The most tenacious of these are the statement that art should be apolitical and the related allegation that the literature and art of socialist realism are distinguished by class determination or, as they put it, party bias. No, they do not deny the achievements of our novelists, poets, playwrights and musicians. However, they maintain that these achievements would have been even greater if the artists had not adhered so zealously to populist and party principles. They then go on to pose questions which can, in their opinion, have only one answer.

First they ask: What do politics and lyrics have in common? Can anyone say that the warm and lifelike marble of the Louvre's Venus, the noble harmony of Rublev's "Trinity," the pangs of Dostoyevskiy's conscience, the lighthearted sorrow of Blok's verses, the crystal clarity of Debussy's preludes, Ulanova's thrilling dancing and Sar'yan's rose-colored mountains are not beautiful in themselves? Have they not triumphed over time, over the whims of passing fancy and over political battles?

If "political awareness" is demanded from an artist, is this not tantamount to subjecting his creative individuality to crude and arbitrary rules? And is it not blasphemous to try to combine the noble sublimity of art with the mundane utilitarianism of political interests?

For now, let us leave lyrics and, furthermore, utilitarianism in peace. We are particularly justified in doing this because wise men discovered long ago that "even the nose must take an interest before it decides to take a sniff." Of course the marble in the Louvre, the canvases of brilliant painters, sonnets, preludes and the Russian ballet are beautiful "in themselves." But we wonder if anything on earth actually exists in itself. Do the marble and the dance not embody all of the astounding complexity of human perceptions, and the human feelings nurtured by these perceptions, and all accumulated aesthetic experience, and the moral depths discovered by the artist? Finally, is it not true that the artist, with his thoughts, quests and discoveries, with the very essence of his talent, belongs to the ages as well as to his own time?

We communists do not believe that there can be two answers to these questions. "The party," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "salutes the patriotic enthusiasm characteristic of the best works of art, the artist's intolerance for shortcomings, and art's active involvement in the resolution of problems encountered by our society." Recalling Mayakovskiy's words, "I want Gosplan to sweat in debates when it gives me my assignment for the year," Comrade Brezhnev added: "And we are happy that literature, cinema and the theater have raised such serious issues in recent years that it would be truly advisable for Gosplan to 'sweat a little' over them. And not only Gosplan."

This close interconnection between life and art is an object of our pride and is evidence of the Soviet artist's excellent understanding of his public duty and his calling. And could this kind of understanding actually restrict the artist's creative freedom, even in the slightest, as the enthusiastic supporters of "absolute" freedom assert? In 1905 Lenin wrote that "it is impossible to live in society and be free of society." This is just as true as the fact that there can be no realistic work of art that does not reflect, to some degree, some facet of reality, some aspect of life's infinite variety. This kind of art cannot be impartial (and, we must add, it cannot be non-party). It must love and hate, support and defend, strike and castigate. As Chernyshevskiy said, when art reproduces life it passes sentence on its phenomena.

The bold discussion of current affairs, the naked truth in its specific historical context and a sacred sense of duty which compels the artist to selflessly serve the public were always characteristic to the maximum of Russian realism. Since the time of Radishchev's "Puteshestviye iz Peterburga v Moskvu" [A Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow], the Russian writer's status gave him only one privilege: to delve to the point of heartfelt agony into the sorrows and aspirations of the people and to fight with all of his energy and talent for a better future for his countrymen. How can this be "apolitical"?

We clearly sense the continuity of the thread stretching across the entire history of our country's culture to the days of the revolution, to our era, to the works of Gor'kiy, Blok, Mayakovskiy, Fadeyev, Eyzenshteyn, Mukhina, Shostakovich, Shadra, Pudovkin, Dovzhenko, Tvardovskiy, Leonov, Babochkin, Gerasimov, Tovstonogov, Shukshin and Aytmatov.

Reflecting, in all its diversity, the life of society and the life of man as a member of this society, art unavoidably also reflects the individual's ideology, mentality, politics and morals. We are now completely justified in saying that works of socialist realism help man acquire a sense of social responsibility and elevate his consciousness to the Leninist awareness of the "global and comprehensive living bond connecting all things."

Lenin foresaw the dramatic augmentation of the social role of art and the power of its influence on the public mind. When he set forth the principle of party loyalty, he was not reducing the educative function of art merely to the stimulation of mass activity for the sake of specific political goals. Likewise, he believed that it would be wrong to "assign" specific themes, "suggest" specific solutions or "recommend" specific recipes to artists. Lenin did, however, believe that it was necessary, and extremely useful to art itself, for the artist's creative work to be consciously related to the historical work of the masses, for the artist to wholeheartedly profess progressive views and for his convictions to include faith in the individual, in his ability to overcome evil and injustice, in the ultimate triumph of good and truth and in the triumph of the great revolutionary cause.

In this way, the organic connection between art and the ideology of the revolutionary class and the political "equipment" of the artist guide him through a sea of contradictions and help him comprehend the actual causes of social upheavals and envision ways of consciously reorganizing society. This kind of knowledge fertilizes art with the exceedingly important ferment of historical optimism. It allows the artist to take his hero through all of the alarming and stormy events of the era without the slightest deviation from reality and logical characterization, to disclose the complex connections between the actions of the individual and the multitude of factors determining these actions, without concealing or exaggerating anything and, at the same time, without sentencing the hero to the passive acceptance of destiny, of some kind of divine predestination, some kind of fate hanging over the individual. Because "if we must speak of the 'divine,'" A. M. Gor'kiy wrote, "then it is divine for man to be dissatisfied with himself and to strive to become better; it is divine for him to despise all of the earthly rubbish he has created; it is divine for him to want to destroy envy, greed, crime, disease, war and all kinds of enmity; it is divine for him to work."

This kind of hero does not avoid politics and does not try to immerse himself completely in his personal experiences or escape life's trials and tribulations by entering the restricted little world of egotistical individualism. The reader, in turn, is eager to encounter an energetic hero who becomes actively involved in life, courageously takes on the burden of responsibility and believes in his power to make history. This kind of hero was engendered by life itself, by the new realities which became "the continuous fever of everyday life." This vast sphere, as L. I. Brezhnev said at the congress, is the inexhaustible area of artistic inquiry.

Let us recall when Eyzenshteyn's "Battleship 'Potemkin'" appeared on Western movie screens as the Soviet cinema's first Columbus almost half a century ago. The world had never seen a movie like this one. Yes, this was a political film. And it brought about a revolution in cinematography. "Cinema ceased to be farce and

became genuine art"--this admission was made in the West. More than 30 years after the premiere, the world's leading film critics were to name this movie the best film of all time in any country.

We could present a long list. It would include the greatest epic of the 20th century--Sholokhov's "Tikhiy Don" [Quiet Flows the Don], with the amazing and immeasurable breadth of its vision of life and the limitless depth of its psychological analysis; and the poetry of Mayakovskiy, with its audacious and tender verses that burst out of his heart, breathing the purifying flames of revolution; and the canvases of Petrov-Vodkin, Korin, Sar'yan and Deyneki; and the sculptures of Shadra and Mukhina; and the symphonies of Prokof'yev and Shostakovich; and many, many other examples. What is important is that this art is truly innovative, open to all of the worries and hopes of the era, shunning neither the most sublime lyricism nor the "everyday" prose of life nor the extreme passion of a heroic and tragic time.

Yes, we are proud of the grand achievements of our artists. This is extreme patriotic pride because the concept of patriotism, as it applies to the sphere of art and creativity, includes not only a politically acute sense of citizenship (the Soviets have their own kind of pride) but also an inspiring awareness of membership in the great humanistic culture and the responsibility to carry on its life-giving traditions.

Our art occupies a special place in world progressive culture and in the creative art of the 20th century. This is an art of hope, an art of faith in the inexhaustibility of human talent and human strength, an art capable of teaching man the truth about this world and about himself, of showing him the future, of giving him courage and advice. This is art which brings out the best in man.

As for the statements that are heard coming from the West from time to time, alleging that art must for the sake of some kind of "purity" and "objectivity," remain apart from politics, not concern itself with political issues and not try to analyze the meaning of human existence and historical experience, we reject this interpretation of the role and objectives of art. This rejection is not motivated by any kind of dogmatic tenets or any exaggerated ideas about the utilitarian benefits of art, but by the belief that "apolitical" art, a lack of ideals and an indefinite philosophy--whether conscious or unconscious--dramatically limit the sphere of interaction between art and life and lead the artist away from the strategically important heights of social and aesthetic vision to the narrow ravines of extreme individualism and debilitating spiritual isolationism. In other words, they are capable, as speakers noted at the party congress, of "damaging the creativity of even gifted individuals." Thorough skepticism and deep, perpetual pessimism unavoidably result in lifeless art.

Of course we must recognize the disgust the honest and talented Western artists feel for contemporary bourgeois reality and for the lies and hypocrisy which permeate the very atmosphere of a society in which people are ruled by money. But this disgust does not excuse escape. No matter how honest and noble the heroes of these artists may be, when they retreat in the face of evil and refuse to confront it, they are betraying good and, in the final analysis, they are betraying themselves.

Neither the behavior nor the destiny of this kind of hero can have any inspirational or moral force. He is incapable of helping people become better, stronger and braver. In essence, he is the "superfluous man" of the 20th century. As for the precious marble of the statues in the Louvre, just as all the other unique qualities and characteristics of many other examples of world culture, they require more protection now than ever before. They must be effectively and resolutely protected from the danger of destruction as a result of nuclear explosions, ignorant negligence, the snobbish barbarism of violators of cultural tradition and the banality of tedious glorification in anthologies. They require the same protection as all other living things. And this would be impossible without conscious, politically active involvement in life, in the course of rapidly changing events.

Now we can move on to the "ticklish" question: What do politics and lyrics have in common? We could say that, after all, it is not a matter of equating harsh and uncompromising political struggle with delicate lyrical inspiration. It is a matter of making politics consistent with lyrics--that is, humane. To this end, politics must be based on the working class outlook, on communist convictions, on the will of the working people and on the interests, hopes and aspirations of all laboring mankind.

An event like the congress of Lenin's party is always a historical milestone and always reveals the truth about the most complex processes in today's world. This truth is discovered by communists because they possess the finest instrument, tested numerous times by history itself, for the investigation of all of the deep-seated, most complex and usually contradictory phenomena and developmental trends. This truth is revealed in the best and most talented works by artists who take a populist and party stand and represent the art of socialist realism. When he spoke to a foreign audience in Stockholm, the author of "Tikhiiy Don" said that realism advocates the renewal of life, the remodeling of life for the good of man. It is unique because it reflects a philosophy that accepts neither passivity nor escape from reality, it calls upon people to fight for the progress of mankind and it offers an opportunity to comprehend the goals of this fight, which are extremely important to millions of people, by lighting their way through this battle.

It was precisely this kind of awareness of their mission and this high degree of social activity that the 26th CPSU Congress demanded from Soviet artists. This appeal comes from the heart of each person who cherishes culture and who is concerned about the future of the country and the future of mankind.

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NATIONAL

EDITORIAL: PRIVATE PLOTS 'INTEGRAL PART' OF SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Private Farming Sector"]

[Text] With a new burst of creative energy, rural laborers in the republic are now working in fields and on animal husbandry farms to implement the provisions and instructions set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the festivities in Tbilisi. Now that they have launched broad-scale socialist competition for the execution of 26th CPSU Congress decisions, they are concentrating on commencing the 11th Five-Year Plan successfully, heightening the effectiveness of their work and improving its quality. One of the most important principles of party economic strategy for the coming period, set forth at the 26th congress, is serving them as an accurate point of reference: the proprietary treatment of public property, the intelligent use of all available opportunities and the skillful combination of state, collective and individual interests. The private plots of rural inhabitants are expected to play an extremely important role in this.

"Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have always constituted the basis of socialist agriculture," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the party congress. "But this does not mean that the potential of the private farming sector can be disregarded. Experience testifies that private plots could be of substantial help in the production of meat, milk and some other products. The orchards, gardens, poultry and livestock belonging to the laboring public are part of our communal property."

It would be difficult to overestimate the contribution of private subsidiary plots to the overall successes of republic rural workers in the 1970's and the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. "We know," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said when he met with republic administrators, "that opportunities to increase meat and milk production in the private sector have been utilized quite well in Georgia in recent years. Our comrades have told us that rural inhabitants gladly embark on the development of private plots. We must continue to encourage this, but without displaying any less attention to the public sector, of course." Despite the definite tendency toward the quicker development of agricultural production in the public farming sector and the considerable reduction of the share accounted for by private plots in total agricultural procurements and production, their absolute growth is measured at 1.6-fold, and state purchases of farming and animal husbandry products from this sector have almost doubled. In the last 5 years the state bought

1 million tons of grapes, 1.9 million tons of citrus and other fruits, 280,000 tons of meat and other products from the population at firm procurement prices. These increasing scales of active participation by the owners of subsidiary plots in the sale of farming and animal husbandry products to the state were planned in advance.

As speakers noted at the 26th CPGe Congress, the CPGe Central Committee, acting on the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, has taken many practical steps in recent years to improve the conditions of subsidiary farming. The procurement system instituted in the republic in 1977 has played an immeasurable role in this work.

The reinforcement of the private sector will depend largely on the state of affairs in the public sector. Here the interests of the population and the farm are closely enmeshed and interdependent. The stronger the kolkhoz or sovkhoz is, the more effective assistance it can give the owners of private plots, including their provision with fodder for livestock. Numerous incidents have shown that the state of affairs on a kolkhoz or sovkhoz is certain to be better if party, soviet and administrative bodies give the necessary attention to a sector as important under the conditions of socialist agricultural production as private subsidiary farming. In Makharadzevskiy Rayon the number of cattle in private barnyards increased by 1,500 and the number of hogs increased by 2,000 during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. More than a thousand cows are kept here. In the public sector the annual milk yield per cow increased by 237 kilograms and the output of meat approximately tripled.

Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. In some rayons the role of private plots in supplementing food resources is obviously underestimated. The situation has been particularly grave, as was pointed out at last year's republic gathering of vintners and wine industry personnel, in the Kakheti zone, including the worst conditions of all in Gurdzaanskiy Rayon. In this rayon, 95 percent of the sovkhoz workers did not have cows on 1 January of this year. The situation is somewhat better on kolkhozes in Lagodekhskiy Rayon, where around 6,000 families out of 10,737, or 55.4 percent, did not have cows. In the rest of the rayons the number of families without cows ranged from 70 to 80 percent. Party raykoms and soviet and agricultural organs have been too slow in correcting the situation, in spite of the fact that the possibilities for the development of subsidiary animal husbandry are much more promising in these rayons than, for instance, in the aforementioned Makharadzevskiy Rayon.

A concrete program of action for the better use of the ability of private plots to supplement the food supply was set for party, soviet and agricultural organs in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures to Increase Agricultural Production on the Private Plots of Citizens." The time has come to institute these measures.

The private farming sector is an integral part of socialist agriculture. Its development is of economic benefit to the state because it uses surplus resources for agricultural production--small plots unsuited for the machine mowing of hay and the edible waste of rural families--and it yields a tangible and quick return. Besides this, the more effective use of private plots will bring more manpower into agricultural production--pensioners, housewives and adolescents--and will

save sizeable capital construction expenses. As we can see, the benefits of a developed private farming sector are many, but we must remember one thing--private plots must be subsidiary in nature and they must not result in any kind of compromising attitude toward signs of private ownership ambitions.

The rural inhabitant without a farmyard is like a tree without roots. These words are not simply an expression of folk wisdom; they are a reminder to everyone who lives and works in a rural zone of his direct obligation to his family and to his country.

8588

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REGIONAL

BREZHNEV'S TENURE AS MOLDAVIAN FIRST SECRETARY LAUDED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by S. Aftenvuk, corresponding member of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences: "An Important Milestone in the History of the Moldavian Communist Party: Commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Third Congress of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Moldavia"]

[Text] Our republic's laborers, just as all other Soviet people, are working with increased political and labor enthusiasm, aroused by the 26th CPSU Congress and its program for communist construction and peace. Our successful implementation of our Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy and the contribution made by all of the fraternal peoples to the development of the unified national economic complex were highly commended in congress documents.

The Moldavian people's achievements in national economic development and in social and cultural construction are considerable. The results of the Moldavian Communist Party's work to fulfill the 10th Five-Year Plan were summed up at the 15th CPMo Congress.

During the 1976-1980 period the gross social product in the republic increased by 23 percent and national income rose 28 percent, with 95 percent of this rise resulting from higher labor productivity levels.

The third congress of the republic Communist Party, which was held in Kishinev from 30 March through 1 April 1951, was an important milestone along the way to Soviet Moldavia's present success. It was attended by 456 delegates, representing 30,284 communists. The congress took place at the time of the completion of the recovery of the Moldavian SSR economy, which had been destroyed by German and Romanian fascist occupation forces, the successful accomplishment of industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture in right-bank regions, the institution of a cultural revolution and the triumph of socialism in the republic.

The accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Moldavia was presented at the congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who had been elected first secretary of the republic CP Central Committee at the beginning of July 1950. The report contained an in-depth analysis of the republic party

organization's activities during the report period and the fulfillment of the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) of 5 June 1950 "On Shortcomings In the Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Moldavia." The report noted that the Moldavian people, under the guidance of the Communist Party and with considerable assistance from the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks), the union government, the fraternal peoples and, above all, the great Russian people, had fulfilled the fourth Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule and had been quite successful in economic and cultural construction and in the enhancement of public well-being.

The congress stated that the revival and development of Moldavian industry had been accompanied by mounting political and production activity by the working class and the engineering and technical intelligentsia. This activity was particularly apparent in the mass socialist competition headed by communists. Industrial output in 1950 was 71 percent greater than in 1948 and twice as great as the prewar output. Rail shipments increased almost 40 percent after the Second Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) and considerably surpassed the five-year-plan assignment.

The results of the republic party organization's work to channel the farms of laboring peasants in Moldavia's right-bank regions into the socialist course of development, which ended with the complete triumph of the kolkhoz order in the republic and the eradication of the kulak class, were summed up. The kolkhozes grew stronger and more than four out of five of them were organized after the second party congress. Assessing the triumph of the kolkhoz order in the republic and its significance, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that it "represents an exceedingly profound revolutionary reform in rural regions which delivered the peasantry forever from exploitation by kulaks and poverty and created inexhaustible possibilities for the development of all branches of agriculture and the elevation of farming standards. The road to a prosperous, cultured and happy life was cleared for the kolkhoz peasantry of Moldavia."

The congress noted with pleasure that the revival and development of industry and agriculture, the collectivization in the right-bank regions and the development of all kolkhozes in the republic were accompanied by the enhancement of the Moldavian people's well-being and the revival and development of their culture--a culture national in form and socialist in content. The real wages of workers and employees and the income of kolkhoz members increased and the housing conditions of hundreds of thousands of families were improved. In addition, illiteracy in the adult population was eradicated and compulsory 7-year public education was established. Public education, science, literature and art were developed further.

Besides summing up the results of the Moldavian Communist Party's work and noting the progress made in all areas of Moldavian public life, the congress discussed existing difficulties and unsolved problems. It was noted, in particular, that the level of party organizational and political work in a number of party organizations did not meet the new requirements of socialist construction as yet. Several branches of industry could not keep up with five-year-plan assignments and there were lags in capital construction. Some kolkhozes were still raising small barbed-wire and were not fulfilling plans for the development of the public animal

husbandry sector. The decisions of the Central Committee of the All-Union CP(b) on ideological matters were being implemented unsatisfactorily.

The congress worked out measures to correct these shortcomings and omissions and to further improve all of the work of the Moldavian party organization. It set the objective of a further increase in the proportion accounted for by industrial production in the republic economy, the guaranteed fulfillment of the state plan by all industrial enterprises and the mobilization of all reserves for a larger industrial output. It recognized the need for the further augmentation of labor productivity, the improvement of product quality and the reduction of overhead costs in industry as a result of the introduction of new equipment, the constant perfection of production organization and the better management of socialist competition.

The congress stated that the main objectives in the agricultural sphere would be a further rise in the level of agricultural management, the political, organizational and economic reinforcement of kolkhozes, the timely fulfillment of kolkhoz obligations to the state and the enhancement of the well-being of kolkhoz members. It stressed the need for stronger labor discipline, the better organization of labor, higher productivity, the provision of kolkhozes with administrative personnel and specialists and the elimination of the harmful effects of kulak and nationalist elements.

Measures for the further improvement of the material welfare of the laboring public occupied a prominent place among congress decisions. Considerable attention was given to the development of science and culture, literature and art and the augmentation of the role of ideological influence in the communist indoctrination of the laboring public.

The congress resolution stressed the need for the further improvement of organizational and ideological work by republic party committees, the placement of communists in major national economic spheres and the augmentation of their avant-garde role in the fulfillment of party decisions.

The congress elected a CPMo Central Committee and Auditing Commission. The organizational plenum elected the administrative organs of the Central Committee of the Moldavian CP(b). Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected first secretary of the Central Committee.

With his customary businesslike manner, skill, persistence and vision, and his rich experience as a leading party worker, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev directed the efforts of the Central Committee of the Moldavian CP(b), party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations for the implementation of congress decisions. He continued to stress collective decision-making, individual responsibility for personal duties, efficiency, the combined consideration and resolution of current and long-range problems, the highly exacting but sensitive treatment of personnel and the verification of the execution of decisions. All of this won Comrade L. I. Brezhnev considerable prestige and the deep respect of communists and the entire laboring public of Moldavia.

As we know, after the 19th party congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected a candidate for membership in the Presidium and a secretary of the CPSU Central

Committee and began working in this administrative organ of Lenin's party. The years he worked as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia (1950-1952) were an important stage in the improvement of the republic's party organization's activity. The rich experience accumulated by the Moldavian CP(h) and its Central Committee during this period became a constant factor which largely determined the style and methods of the republic's party organization's work in subsequent years.

The communists of Moldavia, Comrade S. K. Gross, first secretary of the CPMo Central Committee, remarked in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, will never forget Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's tremendous and truly titanic efforts during the years he headed the Moldavian party organization to restore the national economy and bring about tremendous economic and cultural progress. It was on the strength of this that the Moldavian people won a race against time and achieved the genuine flourishing of their material and spiritual strength within a short period.

The laboring people of our republic are commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia with new achievements in economic and cultural development and in the fulfillment of the program of communist construction set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the 15th CPMo Congress.

RRR
CSO: 1800/466

REGIONAL

PARTY LEADERSHIP OF LATVIAN TRADE UNIONS STRESSED

Riga KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVIJ in Russian No 3, Mar 81 (signed to press 24 Feb 81)
pp 65-72

[Article by V. Terekhov, Latvian Communist Party Central Committee instructor:
"The Party Leadership of the Trade Unions"]

[Text] The party and the trade unions were born, developed and are still developing primarily as working class organizations. This vitally important fundamental feature of the party and the trade unions--their single class nature and the single class character of their activities--must be borne in mind at all times for an understanding of the essence of their close interaction in the struggle to build communism and the party's guiding role in relation to the trade unions.

The Soviet trade unions constitute an extensive mass organization of our country's laboring public, uniting almost all workers, kolkhoz members and employees in different areas of production. Above all, they are expected to protect the rights and interests of the laboring public and concern themselves actively with everyday social issues. "It is precisely because our trade unions center their activity around the interests of the working man," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "that it is their duty to concern themselves with the development of production" (Brezhnev, L. I., "Leninskij kurson" [Following Lenin's Course], vol 5, p 544).

Our Communist Party unites the most progressive, most aware and most active members of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia. In its relations with trade unions and other mass labor organizations it acts as a guiding force, as the highest form of political organization of the working class and all laboring people. On the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory the party works out the general guidelines for the development of society, giving the laboring public's struggle to attain the objectives of communist construction a well-organized and scientifically sound character. It is therefore completely understandable that the party program is approved and supported by the multimillion-strong masses and all social forces in the nation, including the trade unions.

Party leadership has been, is and will continue to be the source of the Soviet trade unions' strength. This situation is obviously inconvenient for our ideological opponents--bourgeois ideologists and revisionists. They use every available means to distort the Leninist definition of the party's guiding role in relation to the

trade unions. They imply that if the party guides trade union activity, this guidance must suppress any kind of independent or free action by the trade unions.

First we must clarify the particular type of independence that is in question here. After all, there is ideological and political independence and there is organizational independence.

If the statement refers to ideological and political independence, then we must frankly say that just as the party has no policy or ideology differing from the fundamental interests of the working class, and all laborers, the trade unions, as a mass working class organization, do not and cannot have their "own," "personal," "separate" and "independent" policy and ideology differing from the policy and ideology of the party, much less contrary to it.

Bourgeois ideologists and revisionists "zealously" concern themselves with the ideological and political independence of trade unions--or, more precisely, their political autonomy--only for the purpose of undermining the influence of the Communist Party and state in the trade unions and ultimately impeding the construction of socialism and communism. "Concerning" themselves with the trade unions' independence of the communist and workers parties, socialism's opponents are trying to extend their own influence to the trade unions of the socialist countries and spread the infection of petty bourgeois, or even bourgeois, ideology. This is what they tried to do in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Now they are trying to do this in Poland.

If, on the other hand, their allegation refers to the organizational independence of trade unions, the bourgeois critics are simply trying to force an open door. Our trade unions have always enjoyed this kind of independence. They take shape and function in accordance with their charters and in line with their own decisions, adopted through a democratic process. The party respects the organizational independence of trade unions and takes it into account in its own activities. The principle of party leadership of the trade unions has nothing in common with any kind of party interference in daily union concerns. The party guides the trade unions but does not usurp their authority, concern itself with the details of their daily activity or interfere in internal union matters.

The trade unions also perform an important function in relation to the party. They serve as one of the party's solid bases of support in all of its multifaceted activity. "... party," V. I. Lenin wrote in his book "Detskaya bolez' 'levizny' v kommunizme" [The "Ultra-Leftist" Childhood Disease in Communism], "relies directly on trade unions in its work" (Lenin, V. I., "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], vol 41, p 31; all further notes refer to this publication).

The trade unions represent the most important organizational form of party communication w/ the working class and all of the laboring masses. This function of the trade unions was given special emphasis by V. I. Lenin. He stated numerous times that the trade unions connected the vanguard with the masses and that the party would have to be bound as closely as possible to the trade unions to lead the masses successfully (see vol 42, p 204).

The trade unions actively assist the party. Their daily work with the masses helps the party in its variety of public leadership functions. According to V. I. Lenin,

the party is able to govern a country with hundreds of millions of inhabitants primarily because it "is, and must be, assisted by the trade unions, which unite millions of people" (vol 39, p 362).

The socialist order provided the most extensive opportunities for the all-round development and constructive labor of Soviet trade unions. They actually became a school of production, national and social administration, a school of socialist management, a school of communism. These unions unite a definite majority of the laboring people in our country.

The trade unions in just our republic now unite 1,424,500 personnel and students of higher and secondary specialized academic institutions, or 98.6 percent of the total. Much has been done in recent years to heighten the representative nature of trade-union organizations on kolkhozes and to augment their role in the attainment of economic and sociocultural objectives. The number of union members on kolkhozes has risen by almost 65,000 and they now represent 98.3 percent of all permanent kolkhoz personnel.

The party conducts its work in trade unions through their communist members, by means of persuasion and explanation. Trade union members function in party organs on all levels and take part in developing the party line. Participation by the trade union aktiv and rank-and-file union members in the activity of party committees also gives them a better understanding of the objectives of party and trade union organizations and the means of their attainment and gives them an opportunity to observe the traditions and progressive experience of party work and use them proficiently in trade unions.

The desire to constantly raise the material and cultural standard of living of our population through comprehensive economic development is a central matter of concern for our Communist Party and our trade unions. The role of Soviet trade unions in the current stage is defined precisely in the decisions of the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and in the reports and speeches of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium L. I. Brezhnev.

In our country, the trade unions are widely represented in government and administrative bodies. They enjoy the right of legislative initiative. The present party and state practice is to settle matters concerning the vital interests of the laboring public on any level with the active participation of trade unions.

Under present conditions, now that all types of human oppression and exploitation have been completely eradicated in our country forever, the traditional function of the trade unions to protect the rights and interests of laborers takes the form of concern for the development of the national economy and production growth and for the rights and interests of laborers and the conditions of their work, home life and leisure. The trade unions are performing this dual function conscientiously. They skillfully support the creative initiative of laborers and channel it for the resolution of specific socioeconomic problems at each enterprise and in each area of work.

Trade unions have made a particularly great contribution to the nationwide cause of extensive socialist competition for the further enhancement of production

efficiency, the improvement of the quality of work and the attainment of the best possible results. The organization of competition strengthens the role of trade unions in production management and in organizational and mass political work.

Considerable positive experience, for example, has been accumulated in this important area by the plant trade union committees of enterprises of the radioelectronics industry in our republic. They were able to involve 93.8 percent of the workers in various types of competition, and 90 percent of them participated in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. At the initiative of the trade-union organizations, the conditions of socialist competition were supplemented with such indicators as the timely fulfillment of contractual obligations, the introduction of progressive collective forms of labor organization and the payment of wages according to final results, the state of labor discipline and the rate of personnel turnover. The defense of commitments is being practiced.

Trade-union organizations have done much to familiarize labor collectives with the Rostov workers' experience in competition for "Lag-Free Work," commended by the CPSU Central Committee. For this purpose, they have made extensive use of such tried and tested forms of personnel mobilization as workers meetings, permanent production conferences, the system of economic education and schools of communist labor. For the same purpose, plant union committees have initiated the revision of collective contracts, introducing measures to guarantee lag-free work by labor collectives.

The competition by laborers in our republic took on particularly broad dimensions during the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 23d CPLA Congress. More than 1,149,000 workers, kolkhoz members and employees took part in it. Republic laborers have taken on stepped-up socialist commitments for 1981 and are working on them persistently. They are fully determined to fulfill the annual production sales plan ahead of schedule, on 30 December 1981.

Republic commitments stress the attainment of objectives connected with the further enhancement of the well-being of laborers through the introduction of intensive factors of economic growth, more effective work of better quality, the better use of production capacities, the economical use of all types of resources and the reinforcement of planning and labor discipline. Above-plan sales of industrial commodities worth 38 million rubles are expected, including 16 million rubles' worth of consumer goods. The production of at least 800 new perfected items is to be mastered and the output of products with the Emblem of Quality is to be 20 percent greater than the 1980 output. Rural laborers have promised to complete the wintering of livestock in an exemplary manner, to increase the gross grain yield to 1.92 million tons in 1981 and to procure 17 quintals of feed units per conventional head of cattle. The socialist competition with the motto "For Work of Higher Quality In Each Job" is taking on increasingly broad scales in all republic labor collectives. New and commendable initiatives have been put forth at industrial and construction enterprises and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Another of the trade unions' daily concerns is the improvement of the working conditions of workers, kolkhoz members and employees and the establishment of constant supervision over the introduction of more productive equipment and new technology and over the fulfillment of the production mechanization and automation

program. We can say quite frankly that much has already been accomplished. A system of labor safety standards was incorporated on sizeable scales in the republic's organizations and enterprises during the 10th Five-Year Plan. This reduced the effects of harmful production factors on 70,000 workers and lowered the industrial accident rate somewhat.

Comprehensive plans for the improvement of working conditions, labor safety, sanitation and health measures have been compiled for all branches of the republic economy for the 11th Five-Year Plan. The proposals made by workers and employees during public inspections of the state of labor safety and working conditions have been taken into consideration in these plans. Party and trade-union organizations and economic administrators have performed a great deal of productive work to carry out the comprehensive republic program for the mechanization of manual and physically taxing labor. In spite of this, new equipment is not being used effectively enough at some enterprises, and personnel reduction assignments are not being fulfilled. The work of reducing manual labor in materials handling, transport and warehousing operations has been particularly slow.

At some enterprises the measures envisaged in collective contracts to reinforce labor safety and perfect safety techniques are being introduced too slowly and have not produced the necessary results. There are even some enterprises where trade-union organizations accept shortcomings in the organization of public catering and consumer services. Some trade-union committees are still not taking a sufficiently militant and principled approach to the resolution of these problems, just as, incidentally, some others which affect the interests of people on their jobs. Obviously, part of the problem also lies in the weak party leadership of the trade-union organizations displaying such shortcomings in their work.

In December 1979 the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU adopted a decree on the further reinforcement of labor discipline and the reduction of personnel turnover in the national economy. It envisages an entire group of legislative and organizational-indoctrinational measures for a more intense struggle against violations of labor discipline and for the improvement of the system of moral and financial incentives for highly productive labor. The requirements stemming from this document apply directly to trade union organizations. They are expected to work with enterprise administrators to strengthen labor discipline in all areas of production, and they must do this by using their own means and methods, namely by instilling laborers with a sense of responsibility and awareness and by instituting a well-organized system of financial and moral incentives for intense and disciplined labor, the criticism of violators of established regulations by their comrades and the daily supervision of these violators.

In the struggle for stronger labor and production discipline, there is no more effective instrument than the influence exerted by the collective. This is why workers' meetings, comrades' courts and public personnel divisions must be used to strengthen labor discipline, as is the present practice, for example, of the trade union organizations of the Avrora, Riga Aditava and Uzvara factories, the Riga taxi fleet, the Oshkalinov Sovkhoz, the Struzhany peat plant and many other enterprises. All trade-union organizations must make more effective use of the power of public opinion and administrative pressure on violators of public order and discipline and wage an uncompromising struggle against drunkenness, all signs of a lack of discipline and abuses of authority.

Implementing the directives of the CPSU Central Committee in regard to the further reinforcement of socialist legality and law and order, the trade unions have begun to pay more attention to the reinforcement of legality in hiring and firing practices and in the settlement of labor disputes.

A legal labor inspection and judicial consultation service has been set up and is functioning within the Latvian Republic Trade Union Council to strengthen the monitoring and supervision of the observance of labor legislation at enterprises and organizations. This work is mainly aimed at protecting the constitutional rights of workers and employees on the job, ensuring the correct payment of wages, the observance of work and rest schedules, the reinforcement of labor discipline and the protection of the interests of working women and youth, and rendering assistance to primary trade-union organizations in legal matters arising during the course of their work. Around 360 public judicial consultation boards are functioning directly at enterprises through local factory and plant union committees and are giving a great deal of legal assistance to workers and employees on the local level. Party organizations must establish stricter control over the work of trade-union organizations in the improvement of legal indoctrination and legal propaganda and give them daily assistance.

Now all of the activities of trade-union organizations in connection with the communist indoctrination of workers are performed in line with the objectives set in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work." They have everything necessary for the successful performance of mass political and cultural indoctrinational work. Suffice it to say that trade-union organizations in our republic have 275 palaces and centers of culture, more than 100 libraries, around 800 movie projectors and around 200 sports arenas and stadiums.

Guided by the demands set forth in the CPSU Central Committee decree, trade-union organizations in our republic have been quite successful in the ideological, political, labor and moral indoctrination of workers. The indoctrinational work of factory, plant and local committees has become more specific and purposeful. The forms and methods of their influence on the labor and behavior of workers and kolkhoz members are more consistent with the conditions of the new production administrative structure. Nonetheless, it must be said that there are still some unsolved problems in the political, labor and moral indoctrination of workers by trade-union organizations. Further improvement is required in their work in the residences of laborers, particularly in dormitories where many of the young workers and employees and secondary school and university students live. In addition, it will still require a great deal effort to bring the work style of trade-union committees fully in line with the requirements of the day. The party recommends that they not strive for quantity when it comes to these measures and that they not produce an overabundance of various papers--resolutions and decrees. And if they must adopt these, then they should establish stricter control over their execution and strive for efficacy. The main thing is to gain closer contact with the people, to reach each individual and each family and to display consideration and concern for them.

The increasing role and significance of trade-union organizations in the life of our society has been accompanied by the increased responsibility of party

organizations for their work and the need to constantly perfect the forms and methods of party leadership. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations help trade-union organizations make fuller use of the rights they are granted, augment their role in economic and cultural construction and in sociopolitical life and ensure that the work of all factory, plant and local committees has a precise political purpose and is distinguished by a businesslike approach and practical results. In this process, the party committees (or bureaus) do not give orders to trade unions but use all available means to encourage and develop their initiative and concern themselves with the creation of an atmosphere of friendly work and creative inquiry in each collective.

Republic party organs have done much to carry out the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Work of the Karagandinskaya Party Obkom To Fulfill the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in Regard to the Party Guidance of Trade-Union Organizations and the Augmentation of Their Role in Economic and Cultural Construction," adopted in April 1979.

Questions connected with the work of trade unions are discussed in the bureaus of party gorkoms and raykoms and in primary party organizations in line with the demands set forth in this decree. Specific measures have been planned everywhere to improve the party guidance of trade unions, particularly with regard to stricter control over the work of communists elected to administrative positions in trade-union organs. Particular attention is given to heightening the activity of shop committees and trade-union groups in brigades and production sections and strengthening the role of workers' meetings and permanent production conferences. A republic applied-science conference was held to discuss "The Augmentation of the Role of Labor Collectives in the Struggle for Effective Work of High Quality and the Development of a Communist Attitude Toward Labor." The recommendations adopted by the conference are being implemented in the work of party and trade-union organizations.

One of the decisive conditions for correct party leadership and the guarantee of successful activity by trade unions is the skilled selection and indoctrination of administrative union personnel and the aktiv. Using exclusively the method of persuasion and logical arguments, party committees and primary party organizations recommend well-trained and politically astute workers for responsible positions in elective trade-union organs. Workers, kolkhoz members and members of the intelligentsia who do not belong to the party are nominated for administrative positions along with communists. At present, for example, all of the chairmen and secretaries of republic committees are communists and 99.5 percent of the trade-union gorkoms and raykoms are headed by party members.

Party committees display constant concern for the organization of political training for trade-union personnel and the aktiv. Republic, city and rayon trade-union administrators attend theoretical seminars held by the CPLA Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms. Schools and seminars have been organized for the trade union aktiv. Joint seminars are held for the secretaries of party organizations and the chairmen of factory, plant and local union committees. Secretaries and members of the bureaus of party gorkoms and raykoms and other party officials often present lectures and speeches at these seminars.

In connection with the growth of the rural trade-union organizations, training for trade-union personnel and the aktiv has been organized on kolkhozes. All union committee chairmen have completed the training courses offered by trade union central committees and the Latvian Republic Trade Union Council. Seminars are regularly held to discuss the work experience of the best union organizations on kolkhozes in Yelgavskiy, Madonskiy, Rezeknenskiy and other rayons. Permanent seminars for the training of the union aktiv have been established within 30 large primary trade-union organizations. Permanent seminars for the training of union committee chairmen have been set up by all trade-union raykoms.

Questions connected with the improvement of trade-union activity and stronger party guidance of the trade unions are discussed at party conferences and plenums, meetings of the party aktiv and sessions of party committee bureaus. It is now widespread practice for party organs to report to superior bodies on their leadership of trade unions. The decrees adopted as a result of this summarize positive experience, reveal shortcomings, specify ways of eliminating them and make recommendations for the future.

Now that the 26th CPSU Congress has confirmed the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of our country in the 11th Five-Year Plan, the main area of trade union work is the mobilization of the laboring public for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and commitment. When L. I. Brezhnev presented the accountability report of the party Central Committee at the 26th CPSU Congress, he said that "trade unions sometimes do not display enough initiative in the use of their extensive powers. They are not always persistent in matters concerning the fulfillment of collective agreements and labor safety and are still responding poorly to violations of labor legislation and cases of bureaucratism and red tape.

"This means that we must institute even stricter control by trade unions and labor collectives over the resolution of all problems connected with the labor, life and daily concerns of people and broaden their participation in production planning and management, personnel hiring and placement and the effective use of the resources of enterprises and organizations."

Party committees and party organizations must do everything within their power to ensure that trade unions, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 23d CPLn Congress, make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of plans and commitments for 1981, the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, involve the laboring public in production management and the resolution of economic and social problems on a broader scale, instill laborers with a proprietary attitude toward production, heighten the effectiveness of socialist competition, constantly concern themselves with the improvement of labor, living and leisure conditions and establish strict control over the observance of labor legislation and collective agreement.

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REGIONAL

LATVIAN PROCURACY ON LAW ENFORCEMENT TASKS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 May 81 p 3

[Article (LATINFORM): "The Objectives of Procuracy Organs Have Been Discussed"]

[Text] An extended session of the board of the Latvian SSR Procuracy on 29 May was attended by republic transport, city and rayon procurators and the heads of law enforcement agencies. The objectives of organs of the Latvian SSR Procuracy regarding the further reinforcement of socialist legality and Soviet law and order were discussed in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A report was presented by Latvian SSR Procurator Ya. E. Dzenitis.

It was noted that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in this area are of tremendous mobilizing significance for procuracy organs, which serve directly on behalf of the state as the superior agencies overseeing the precise observance and uniform enforcement of laws. All law enforcement agencies must aid in the attainment of party objectives.

Important steps are being taken in the republic to perfect legislation and improve the work of organs of the procuracy, the Latvian Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Justice and the courts. There are still some shortcomings, however. Administrative and economic organs do not always act in concert, and this also applies to public organizations. The activities of law enforcement agencies are not coordinated sufficiently, and all opportunities to heighten the activity of the laboring public in this area have not been utilized. This sometimes inhibits the performance of effective and efficient work and the persistent and consistent prevention of crime.

The persons who attended the meeting discussed specific issues connected with the improvement of law enforcement operations. The main areas of this activity are the protection of socialist property and the fight against mismanagement, violations of state discipline, cases of misappropriation and the nonfulfillment of cooperative delivery agreements. Just as in the past, one of the main concerns of the procuracy is the supervision of investigations and court proceedings and the protection of the rights guaranteed to citizens by the Constitution of the USSR and the Constitution of the Latvian SSR.

A five-year plan of measures aimed at the further reinforcement of legality and law and order, crime prevention and the eradication of crime was approved at the session of the complete board of the Latvian SSR Procuracy.

The board meeting was attended by Deputy Chairman V. M. Krumin' of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, Deputy Chief V. M. Pretsen of the Administrative Organs Department of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party, and Chief L. P. Remnev of the Organizational Monitoring Department of the USSR Procuracy.

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REGIONAL

LATVIAN CONFERENCE ON FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Article (LATINFORM): "The Important Duties of Soviets of People's Deputies"]

[Text] A republic conference of chairmen of the executive committees of rural, village and city (cities of rayon jurisdiction) soviets of people's deputies, organized by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and the republic Council of Ministers, was held in the Political Education Center in Riga on 14 May. It was held to discuss the duties of the executive committees of rural, village and city (cities of rayon jurisdiction) soviets of people's deputies to increase the output of animal husbandry products and the sale of these products to the state in line with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures To Increase Agricultural Production on the Private Plots of Citizens."

The conference was attended by party and soviet officials, heads of ministries and departments and representatives of public organizations in the republic.

The conference began with an introductory speech by Chairman Yu. Ya. Ruben of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

A report was presented by First Deputy Chairman R. O. Verro of the republic Council of Ministers.

The persons contributing to the discussion included Chairman R. Kh. Gimis of the executive committee of the Aloy Village Soviet of People's Deputies in Limbazhskiy Rayon; Deputy Chairman O. E. Iostson of the executive committee of the Valmiyerskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, chairman of the board of the rayon agroindustrial association council; Chairman B. B. Silava of the executive committee of the Kombul' Rural Soviet of People's Deputies in Kraslavskiy Rayon; Chairman R. N. Bondarev of the executive committee of the Valkskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies; republic Minister of Procurement Z. V. Girgenson; Deputy Chairman of the Latvian SSR Potrebsoyuz board P. Yu. Pel'nik; and others.

Speakers at the conference noted that the principal objective of party economic strategy for the 1980's, as stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, is the further enhancement of public well-being. The extensive program set forth at the congress covers the most diverse facets of Soviet public life. The main objective, however,

in the better provision of the population with food, particularly meat and other animal husbandry products.

The radical resolution of this problem will necessitate a special food program for the fuller satisfaction of public demand for a variety of high-quality food products.

The basis of the food program will be the further development of the public sector of agricultural production as the main source of the national supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. In addition, as speakers at the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, the private plots of citizens represent an important reserve for supplementary food resources. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the 26th party congress, "experience testifies that this sector could be a great help in the production of meat, milk and some other products. The orchards, gardens, poultry and livestock belonging to the laboring public are part of our communal resources."

The private plots of citizens play a significant role in providing the public with milk, meat, potatoes and some other products. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, for example, the state purchased 1.7 million tons of milk, 211,000 tons of livestock and poultry, 275,000 tons of potatoes and many other agricultural products from the private sector. In addition, we must remember that the private plots of citizens satisfy much of their personal demand for foodstuffs.

Speakers at the conference noted that the ministries and departments of the food production complex, particularly local soviets and administrators of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, must constantly concern themselves with increasing the output of agricultural products on the private plots of the population. We must not forget that the significance of these plots is social as well as economic. Private plots are an effective way of keeping personnel, particularly youth, in rural areas, they help to accustom the younger generation to work and they aid in the resolution of other social problems. All administrators concerned with rural development, especially the heads of the ispolkoms of local soviets, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, must always bear this in mind.

The report and speeches indicated that much had been done after the decree "On the Private Subsidiary Plots of Kolkhoz Members, Workers, Employees and Others and Collective Orcharding and Gardening" was adopted in 1977 by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. Socialist competition by cities of rayon jurisdiction, urban settlements and rural soviets was launched in the republic for a larger output of animal husbandry products on the subsidiary plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees and the sale of these products to the state. The progressive experience of ispolkoms of rural and village soviets in the organization of the production and procurement of agricultural goods in the private sector is regularly studied, summarized and publicized.

Speakers stressed that excellent results have been attained wherever the ispolkoms of local soviets and procurement agencies have conducted serious organizational work and have utilized progressive experience intelligently. This applies primarily to many rural and village soviets in Valkskiy, Vainiverskiy and Madonskiy Rayons. The local soviets here are constantly concerned with the fodder supply of

livestock owners, the sale of piglets and poultry to the population, the provision of zooveterinary services, the work of procurers and receiving points, the organization of socialist competition and questions connected with the moral and financial incentives provided to workers taking an active part in the organization of the production and procurement of agricultural goods in the private sector. This kind of consistent and purposeful work resulted, for example, in the purchase of an average of over 3,000 kilograms of milk per privately owned cow in Valmiyerskly Rayon, and more than 90 percent of the owners of cows sold milk to the state. It was noted, however, that the reserves for the augmented output and procurement of milk and other animal husbandry products in the private sector of Valmiyerskly Rayon have not been completely utilized as yet. This is quite apparent from the work of the best rural and village soviets.

Speakers at the conference pointed out, however, that the results of the work to increase the output of food products on the private plots of citizens throughout the republic as a whole cannot be called satisfactory. The quantity of milk, livestock and poultry purchased from these citizens in recent years has not increased, and it has even decreased somewhat. Conference participants examined the reasons for this and noted that the production and procurement of milk, meat and other animal husbandry and farming products were augmented considerably wherever existing difficulties were countered by effective organizational work and a comprehensive approach to all problems.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers of 8 January 1981 "On Additional Measures To Increase the Output of Agricultural Products on the Private Subsidiary Plots of Citizens" and the subsequent decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress considerably broadened the horizons for the continued development of the private farming sector and the production of agricultural items within this sector for the fuller satisfaction of public demand. Whereas the production and procurement of milk and meat in the private sector have generally depended on privately owned livestock up to the present time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes can now conclude strictly voluntary contracts with kolkhoz members, workers and other citizens living within their territory and conscientiously taking part in social production, as well as with pensioners, for the raising and procurement of livestock and poultry and the purchase of surplus milk.

Speakers particularly stressed that the livestock turned over for maintenance by kolkhozes and sovkhozes according to contracts would belong to the kolkhoz or sovkhoz and it would therefore be possible for citizens to maintain livestock in excess of the personal property norm. The maintenance of livestock on a contract basis will provide for the more efficient use of labor resources located within the territory of farms, including the labor of pensioners, and the fuller use of grazing land and existing animal husbandry facilities.

The raising of livestock on a contractual basis is being practiced widely in some republics and oblasts of our country. In Latvia a certain amount of experience has also been accumulated in the use of new forms for the organization of meat production and sales in the private sector. For the last 3 years, the same plan has been followed by just a few rural soviets at first and then by a number of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This plan includes the purchase of livestock from the population on a contractual basis. Experience has shown that this system

provides for the fuller use of meat production capacities in the private sector. For example, the amount of meat purchased from the population increased 1.6-fold in Baikly Rayon during 2 years of work according to the new system.

The decree envisages the conclusion of contracts for milk purchases as well. In those places where the present milk purchasing system has already become established and has worked well for many years, however, there is obviously no need for change. But this does not exclude the possibility of purchasing milk from the population on a contractual basis, particularly in locations where poor roads and long distances between milk delivery routes make the collection and transport of milk by kolkhozes and sovkhozes more convenient and profitable.

An important feature of the new decree is its comprehensive approach to all the basic questions connected with the development of the private farming sector. It specifies ways of increasing the output of agricultural products and concrete measures to improve the conditions of this kind of farming and to heighten the interest of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the results of this work.

Organically combining and coordinating the interests of owners of private plots, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and consumer cooperatives, these additional measures are aimed at the fuller use of the potential of the private sector to increase the output of animal husbandry products and the sales of these products to the state. They include a better fodder supply for livestock and poultry being raised by citizens. From now on, hayfields and pastures will be offered for use on a long-term basis whenever possible. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes must help citizens increase the yield of these plots. Increased sales of young cattle and poultry to the population for raising and breeding, as well as cows and heifers, on preferential terms, are planned. In order to heighten the interest of young families in private farming, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises will be authorized to turn young livestock over to these families and help them construct outbuildings.

Conference participants stressed that the owners of subsidiary plots should not be told how to use their livestock. They also noted that since not all kolkhozes and sovkhozes are capable of satisfying the public demand for piglets sold for fattening, one of the concerns of local soviets will be the broader production of piglets for fattening in the private sector.

Plans also call for an entire series of measures to improve the maintenance and fattening of livestock in the private sector. One of the most important, as was pointed out at the conference, will be increased sales of grain to workers who are actively involved in social production. Other measures have been planned to improve veterinary and agronomical services for the private sector. In order to simplify the work in the private sector, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been advised to acquire the necessary quantity of horses, implements and small-scale mechanization equipment for the cultivation of subsidiary plots, the procurement and transport of fodder and the satisfaction of other needs connected with private farming. Measures have also been planned to provide livestock maintained on the private plots of citizens with the necessary facilities.

The decree also envisages specific measures to heighten the interest of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the development of the private sector. The main one, as conference

speakers pointed out, in the decision to include products acquired by kolkhozes and sovkhozes from the private plots of citizens in the plan for production and sales to the state, and to pay farms set surcharges for quantitative and qualitative indicators. This means that kolkhozes and sovkhozes which concern themselves with the further development of private farming will receive additional income commensurate with the effort they put into this work, and their economy will be strengthened.

It is the duty of executive committees of local soviets and the heads of farms, departments and ministries to help the population increase the output of private plots and the sales of agricultural products from those plots.

The decree of the CPIU Central Committee and the Republic Council of Ministers on this matter specifies that the coordination of work to organize private subsidiary farming is the responsibility of the republic Ministry of Agriculture and its local agencies. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be authorized to hire experts on private subsidiary farming. Speakers particularly directed the attention of conference participants to the need for the careful selection of candidates for these positions. They can only be filled by excellent organizers, businesslike individuals who display initiative and are fully aware of the importance of their duties. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Procurement and their local agencies must work in close contact with rural and village soviets to monitor the work of these specialists daily and to give them all the help they need.

Speakers stressed that the successful fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers will require a great deal of purposeful and painstaking work from all local soviet deputies. They must organize this work so that each rural family is able to maintain a private plot. "A rural inhabitant without a farmyard is like a tree without roots." This proverb from L. I. Brezhnev's book "Tselina" (Virgin Land) is of tremendous import. It reminds everyone who lives and works in a rural zone of his direct obligation to his family and to his country. The executive committees of rural and village soviets must investigate the possibilities for the production of various types of agricultural commodities on private plots by each family. This must be accompanied by extensive work to increase the herd of privately owned livestock and poultry and the livestock sales and maintenance contracts concluded by citizens with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The ispolkoms must also establish strict control over the observance of the contracts by both sides. Standing commissions, people's control groups and the public must become involved in this work. The need for close contact and coordinated work by local soviet ispolkoms and the heads of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement organizations was particularly stressed as a means of sufficiently and concretely solving all problems connected with agricultural production and sales in the private sector. Specific examples were cited to illustrate the results of inaccurate and uncoordinated work.

Conference participants noted that the private plots of citizens living in villages and cities of rayon jurisdiction offer great opportunities for a further increase in the output of meat and milk and the sales of these products to the state. Experience has shown that animal husbandry associations can play an important role in the improvement of this work. This is cogently attested to, for example, by the work experience of the Luban village soviet in Madonskiy Rayon. The association here has been in existence since 1973. It has helped owners of livestock to solve

problems collectively when they could not cope with them individually. Above all, there were problems connected with the reclamation and cultivation of pastures, the introduction of a system for their efficient use and the construction of farm buildings. The daily attention given the association by the ispolkoms has created an atmosphere in which virtually each person who owns livestock in the village seizes concern for, and interest in, the results of his work. This is why purchases of milk here have averaged over 3,000 kilograms per cow a year in the last few years.

Speakers noted that the private sector can contribute considerably in providing the population with potatoes, vegetables and fruit, and not only with milk and meat. Numerous examples attest to this. All that is needed is more effort to develop these branches in private farming, as is being done, for example, by the Rentsen Rural Soviet in Valmierskiy Rayon and by other executive committees. The lack of organization and passivity of some procurement organizations of the Latvian Potrebsoyuz system have greatly inhibited the augmentation of purchases of potatoes and, in particular, of vegetables and fruit. Even during years with the best harvests, these organizations have been unable to provide the republic urban population with apples, at the same time that huge quantities of apples are rotting in orchards and subsidiary plots. The rayon procurement inspections of the Ministry of Procurement must also become much more active in organizing procurements of all types of agricultural products in the private sector.

Conference participants discussed the development of rabbit-breeding in the republic in detail and noted that the rabbit-breeders' society is still not coping with its duties satisfactorily. Several criticizing remarks were made in reference to the republic Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Procurement. Speakers called upon the ispolkoms of local soviets to give all-round support to rayon branches of the rabbit-breeders' society, citizens and collectives engaged in rabbit-breeding.

Speakers at the republic conference stressed that the organization of agricultural production and procurement in the private sector will require the creation of the proper moral and psychological climate everywhere to aid in the successful attainment of this important state objective. Socialist competition is an important means of heightening the activity of local soviets, their ispolkoms, deputies and the public in the augmentation of agricultural production and procurements in the private sector. Rayispolkoms must display constant concern for the better organization, publicity and heightened effectiveness of socialist competition and the skillful combination of moral and financial incentives to encourage production leaders and victors.

All of the speakers assured the conference that the soviets of people's deputies and all rural laborers in the republic will make every effort to attain the objectives set by the party and the government in regard to increased agricultural production and procurement in the private sector, and will thereby make a fitting contribution to the attainment of the main goal set at the 26th CPSU Congress: a further rise in the standard of living and the enhancement of the well-being of Soviet people.

The conference was addressed by Secretary V. A. Cherny of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia.

Comrades I. A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap, V. I. Dmitriyev, P. Ya. Strautmanis, A. K. Zitmanis and B. K. Pugo, Deputy Chairman V. A. Blyum of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Deputy Chairmen V. M. Krumin' and M. L. Raman of the republic Council of Ministers and Secretary K. E. Zorin of the Latvian BSR Supreme Soviet Presidium contributed to the discussion.

The republic conference adopted a letter of congratulations to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

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REGIONAL

STRICTER PUNISHMENT FOR PROPERTY CRIME IN AZERBAIJAN

Baku VYSHKA in Russian 14 May 81 p 4

[Commentary by Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Internal Affairs Dzhafar Dshebrail oglu Veliyev (AZERINFORM): "A Battle Against Encroachments on Socialist Property and the Personal Property of Citizens"]

[Text] The ukase of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "On Stricter Criminal Liability for Crimes Against Socialist Property and the Personal Property of Citizens" was published in the press recently.

At the request of an AZERINFORM correspondent, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Internal Affairs D. D. Veliyev comments on this document.

This ukase, the minister said, amends primarily the second and third parts of the corresponding articles of the Azerbaijan SSR Criminal Code, envisaging criminal liability for theft, embezzlement, robbery, burglary and fraud for the purpose of taking possession of state and public property or the personal property of citizens, as well as for the hijacking of privately owned motor vehicles and motorcycles. The main thrust of these changes is directed against the persons who commit such crimes repeatedly or who conspire beforehand to commit such crimes.

Many criminal actions committed for the purpose of taking possession of state and public property or the personal property of citizens in the republic are committed by persons who avoid socially useful labor. In line with this, the ukase stipulates that if the person who commits the theft, robbery, burglary or fraud has deliberately avoided socially useful labor prior to the commission of the crime, this will be considered grounds for the institution of criminal proceedings. Therefore, even if this is the first theft, robbery, burglary or swindle committed by the individual and even if it does not involve considerable damages, or even if technical means or violence are not used in the commission of the crime, the offender will be subject to criminal liability according to the second section of the corresponding article of the criminal code, which specifies more severe penalties. The legislators did not increase the penalties for these crimes, but they did clearly specify the minimum terms of imprisonment. For example, whereas the person convicted of one of the crimes specified in the second part of articles 83 and 84 could be imprisoned for a term of up to 6 or 7 years and the articles

did not specify the minimum prison term, the new ukase stipulates that the minimum term will be 2 years in the first case and 3 years in the second. Specific minimum terms (of 2, 5 and 6 years) have been set for the second and third parts of articles 85, 143, 144, 145 and 147 of the Azerbaijan SSR Criminal Code.

The new legislation, Comrade Veliyev stressed, institutes stricter measures to guarantee compensation for damages incurred by the state or citizens as a result of the theft or embezzlement of socialist or personal property, as well as fraud, which resulted in corresponding additions to the penalties stipulated in the second part of articles 83, 84 and 86 and the second and third parts of articles 143, 144 and 147 of the criminal code. These additions consist in the authorized confiscation of the accused's property as a supplementary penalty for the commission of crimes specified in parts 2 and 3 of the previously listed articles of the criminal code.

Another aggravating circumstance in cases of theft, robbery, burglary and fraud is the infliction of severe damages on the victim. Consequently, a person who steals the personal property of a citizen or commits a robbery, burglary or fraud and inflicts severe damages on the victim can be sentenced to a longer term in prison.

The new ukase also stipulates stricter liability for the theft of state and public property or the personal property of citizens if any technical device is used during the commission of the crime.

One factor attesting to the improvement of legislation and timely reaction to changes in crime patterns was the amendment of Article 213 of the criminal code. The hijacking of motor vehicles or motorcycles without the intent to steal is no longer punishable by 1 year in prison, but by a prison term of up to 2 years or corrective labor for a term of up to 1 year and a fine of up to 100 rubles. If the hijacking of a motor vehicle or motorcycle without the intent to steal is a repeat offense, involves conspiracy by a group of individuals or is combined with violence or the threat of violence, the offenders will be penalized according to the second and third parts of Article 213. They can be sentenced to 5 years (Part 2 of Article 213) or 8 years (Part 3) in prison.

The adoption of this new ukase, which envisages stricter criminal liability for the commission of crimes against socialist property and the personal property of citizens, the minister went on, will be of exceptionally great value in the further reinforcement of law and order and socialist legality. Above all, it is aimed at a more intense fight against such crimes, in which a great role is played by republic internal affairs agencies.

When we assess the state of law and order, we attach primary significance to the growing public intolerance for all types of antisocial behavior. This is why all of the efforts of internal affairs agencies are aimed at improving the prevention, detection and investigation of crimes.

In the Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, laid particular emphasis on the

following when he spoke of law enforcement agencies: "The Soviet people have a right to expect these agencies to work at maximum efficiency, to expect each crime to be investigated properly and to expect all offenders to be punished accordingly." Republic internal affairs agencies possess everything necessary for the execution of their authority and for the fulfillment of party demands for the continued reinforcement of law and order and socialist legality.

8588
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REGIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF UNIATE CHURCH - UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST ALLIANCE DESCRIBED

Kiev KOMMUNIST UKRAINY in Russian No 5, May 81 pp 83-91

[Article by I. I. Migovich: "The Uniate-Nationalist Alliance in the Service of Imperialism"]

[Excerpts] The present stage of social development is distinguished by more intense ideological confrontation between the socialist and capitalist countries. The accountability report to the 26th CPSU Congress noted: "Imperialists and their accomplices regularly conduct hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They disparage and distort everything that happens in these countries. Their main purpose is to turn people against socialism." In its desire to reverse the course of history, stop socialism's triumphant advancement and weaken the influence of forces for peace and democracy; imperialism is eagerly using all means of ideological influence on the masses, including bourgeois nationalism and clerical anti-communism. To attain this goal, imperialism is also enlisting the services of the Uniate refuse and UNA [Ukrainian Nationalist Alliance] rabble that have found a comfortable spot for themselves abroad.

In the process of socialist construction in the USSR, most of the population in the western oblasts of the Ukraine, the Transcarpathians and Bukovina gave up their religion. The majority of remaining believers returned to the Orthodox Church, and only a few former Uniate priests and monks continued to be influenced by the Vatican.

Escaping public retribution for their collaboration with Hitler's forces, Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and the clergy of the Uniate Church, now called the "Ukrainian Catholic Church" (UCC), found a refuge in the West. Under the wing of the United States, their new master, they have continued to serve imperialism, as well as other world reactionary forces, and have not objected to any kind of "work." To gain favor, they have energetically sought new ways and methods of consolidating their ranks on an anticomunist platform, strengthening the ominous alliance of the cross and trident and increasing their noxious effect on politically immature persons in our republic as well as on the Ukrainian emigrant masses.

At present, however, the Uniate Church is undergoing a severe crisis. Many facts attest to this. For example, even according to the exaggerated estimates of the Uniate clergy, the UCC influences only one-fourth of all Ukrainian emigrants. Various Uniate-nationalist organizations, which hide behind specious signs proclaiming them to be "parties," "movements," "alliances" and "national societies"

but which actually unite small groups of discredited politicians, are being torn apart by internal feuds and fights over the finest of the crumbs thrown to them by their imperialist masters and contributions and are undergoing continuous decay.

The Uniate-nationalist upper echelon is making feverish attempts to stop this process, or at least to slow it down. Striving for organizational strength, it is trying to unite and dominate various "Christian" and "secular" alliances and associations, cultural and education groups and other Ukrainian emigre organizations and to assume a place as their leader. The Ukrainian Congressional Committee of America (UCCA) in the United States and the Committee of Canadian Ukrainians (CCU)--anti-Soviet centers which have become a weapon of the intelligence services of the imperialist powers--are used to coordinate the actions of these groups. Their executive staffs include former Gestapo agents and SS men, Uniate and autocephalous Orthodox bishops and professional intelligence agents. For example, the administrators of the UCCA include former American military intelligence official L. Dobryanskiy, and the leaders of the Ukrainian Christian Movement (UCM) include Uniate Bishop P. Kornelyak and Uniate "professor" V. Yaniv, a former Gestapo agent.

In order to exclude the possibility of irreconcilable differences between clerical and nationalist groups, the former Uniate chaplains and SS men often attend the rallies of feuding organizations, lecture their leaders and demand unity. But the constant battle for positions of command and for unlimited access to financial sops has not ceased, according to the nationalists' own admission. To keep the religious feelings and sociopolitical life of the Ukrainian emigrants alive, attempts have been made to broaden the network of UCC parishes, new churches have been opened and flashy campaigns have been organized. The Vatican has financed the establishment of a Ukrainian Catholic university and theological seminaries for the training of Uniate clergy. The same mission has been assigned to the so-called Ukrainian Free University in Munich, theological seminaries in Washington and Buenos Aires and other UCC academic institutions. The clerical and nationalist press is filled with appeals, requests and even demands that churchgoing parents send their children to the empty Uniate seminaries.

To give the UCC a "divine" aura, top-level Uniate officials have begun to organize "pilgrimages" for believers to so-called "holy" places in recent years with the active assistance of political bosses: trips to Fatima (Portugal), Lourdes (France) and the papal throne in Rome. The pilgrims, however, have preferred to go sightseeing in these places instead of attending religious services, and this has aroused the displeasure of the church hierarchy. The fabrication of various types of "miracles" still occupies an important place, just as it did many decades ago, in the Uniate arsenal of methods of stirring up religious fanaticism. To accomplish this, the church employs the centuries-old experience of Catholic and Uniate "miracle-workers" like Iosafat Kuntsevich and various opportunistic "prophets," the inspiration of "visions" of the Madonna, "miraculous icons," "healing waters" and other means of spreading "pious" mysticism and ignorance.

For several years Uniate and nationalist groups have been waging a noisy campaign for the creation of a so-called "Kievan-Galician Catholic Patriarchate," with the aid of which St. George's bankrupt proteges would like to gain more influence within the Ukrainian emigrant community and simultaneously intensify their anti-Soviet

actions. Without receiving papal approval, Cardinal Slipyj arbitrarily proclaimed himself "Patriarch Iosif I" in 1975, creating an even greater rift in the Uniate Church.

The new head of the Vatican has been more gracious than his predecessor in his responses to the groundless claims of the Uniate nationalist extremists. The very fact that Karol Wojtyla was elected pope aroused great hopes and joy in the Uniate upper echelon. As soon as the news of his election had been announced, Cardinal Slipyj's secretariat sent the new pope a congratulatory message, stating that the leaders of the Ukrainian Catholic Church were hoping for his understanding and support and expressing the certainty that he would resolutely defend the "sacred rights of the individual." It must be said that John Paul II has justified these hopes. In November 1978 the UCC bishops held a convention, after which they were received by the pope and had a long conversation with him.

In 1979 John Paul II sent Slipyj and the Uniate hierarchy a message in connection with the preparations for the millenary of Christianity in Russia. This document contains groundless statements about the Catholic roots of Russian Christianity and the "deeply" religious nature of the Ukrainians, distorts the history of the Brest Uniate movement and the role of Greek Catholicism in the social development of our people and attempts to stimulate increased religious activity in the Ukraine. In the beginning of last year he toured all of the departments of the Vatican's radio station, including the "Ukrainian" one, and demanded more intense propaganda, particularly in the languages of the Soviet population--Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian, Latvian and Armenian. For this purpose, broadcasts to the USSR were doubled in length and malicious anti-Soviet and anticommunist attacks were made more frequently in programs.

Anti-Soviet insinuations appear regularly in press organs as well and are inserted into the religious sermons and messages of the Uniate hierarchs. Numerous anti-communist attacks, for example, have been made on radio by Bishops M. Germanyuk and M. Marusin, Archbishop I. Buchko and Metropolitan M. Lyubachivskiy, who was appointed coadjutor (successor) to Cardinal I. Slipyj, the present head of the UCC, by the pope for his diligence. Lyubachivskiy's Easter message, for example, was filled with anti-Soviet attacks that were uncommonly harsh even for a Uniate cleric, appeals to "bring communism to trial" and "deliver the Ukraine from the communist yoke" and other such nonsense. As this was Lyubachivskiy's first public statement in the capacity of coadjutor, it can be regarded as a policy declaration of the future head of the emigre Uniate Church.

Sensing the support of the head of the Vatican, Cardinal Slipyj convened a "special" UCC synod last spring in Rome and the "first regular" UCC synod at the end of November and beginning of December, where a clumsy attempt was made to refute the legality of the L'vov Ecclesiastical Council's decision regarding the dissolution of the Uniate Church, and a provocative message "in defense of the rights of believers and the church in the Ukraine" and other "documents" were adopted. The synod was attended by Cardinal Ruben, representing the pope. Besides this, John Paul II gave a personal audience to UCC bishops and blessed the synod.

The spiritual poverty and impotence of the UCC and UNA heads are particularly apparent in their pitiful attempts to be "scientific." The European branch and

publishing center of the Uniate-nationalist society near Paris is pharisaically named after T. G. Shevchenko, the Uniate Church's mortal enemy. The people here imitate "scientific research," hold "theoretical conferences" and publish "works" which "substantiate" the anticommunist views of UNA and UCC leaders. These sorry excuses for theoreticians try to prove the invincibility of the capitalist order, deny the class struggle of the workers and defend private ownership of the means of production, ignoring its class nature and actual function as a tool for the exploitation of the working public by the monopolistic bourgeoisie.

The mass spread of atheism in the Ukraine when the socialist way of life was being established conclusively exposes the Uniate-nationalist presumptions. A socio-logical survey of 28,500 people in Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast, conducted in the 1970's by the Philosophy Institute of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, indicated that approximately 12 percent of the respondents were active churchgoers ("Utverzhdeniya naukovo-materialisticheskogo svitoglyadu," Kiev, 1977, p 196). The number of young people among them was a one-digit figure. The same was true of L'vovskaya, Ternopol'skaya and other oblasts where the Uniate Church had once existed. The percentage of churchgoers was even lower in the central and eastern regions of the republic, which embarked on socialist construction earlier.

In recent years imperialism's zealous apologists have focused their attacks more and more on the sociocultural sphere. Tendentiously shuffling the facts, they write about the republic Ukrainian population's "loss" of a sense of nationality, about its assimilation and about various "restrictions." These statements are absolutely untrue. Everyone knows that the Ukrainians constitute almost three-fourths of the Ukrainian SSR's population of 50 million. As for the nationalist tales of the "restricted" use of the Ukrainian language, suffice it to say that classes are taught in Ukrainian in 76.4 percent of our schools. It is widely used in science and culture and in everyday conversation.

The unscientific and reactionary ideological platform of the Uniate-nationalist alliance, which has been examined here, is implemented in the anticommunist, anti-Soviet political activity of the Ukrainian urban and rural bourgeois emigres who have adapted to life in the capitalist countries. Uniates head the most extremist groups of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, for example. The cassock-wearing spy and murderer I. Grin'okh is president of the so-called "Ukrainian Main Liberation Council" (UMLC), which is maintained by American intelligence community funds. Another zealous Uniate, Ya. Stetsko, heads the "Anti-Bolshevik Popular Bloc" (APB), which united Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian and other bourgeois nationalists who were once fascist stooges.

Each year Uniates and Ukrainian nationalists attend rowdy gatherings in the United States, England, Canada and the FRG to solemnly honor the "combatants" from the "Galichina" SS division. They "bless" SS flags, issue "orders" to emigrant youth, attend "high masses" and loudly salute various dates and events from the perfidious history of these renegades. Last year, for example, Hitler's former stooges, the dregs of the fascist "Galichina" SS division, organized festivities to commemorate the anniversary of the "hostilities" near Brody, where, as we know, the troops of the First Ukrainian Front smashed this horde of traitors. The Uniate-nationalist AMERICA newspaper, published in Philadelphia (United States), printed a message to former SS men in connection with the "anniversary." It expressed satisfaction

with the exacerbation of the international situation and with imperialism's increased hostility toward the Soviet Union, repeated the appeal for monopolistic groups to start a war against the USSR and the entire socialist community and reported that the UNA had promised to "fight for the same ideals for which we once took up our weapons." Gatherings and press reports of this kind are supposed to whitewash the shameful past of the executioners of the Ukrainian people, falsify Ukrainian history and poison the minds of young Ukrainians abroad with fascist ideology.

At a recent synod of the Catholic Church, Cardinal Slipyj demanded that the Vatican embark on direct intervention in the affairs of the socialist countries. In particular, he voiced the provocative demand that more bourgeois and religious-nationalist literature be sent to the Soviet Union, that the scales of Vatican radio broadcasts be broadened, that the Vatican radio station's methods of influencing youth in the socialist states be perfected, and so forth. The bourgeois clerical press is full of appeals that the United States and other NATO countries "finally roll up their sleeves" and "move from talk to action." What is more, L. Rikhtitskiy, correspondent of the Uniate-nationalist AMERICA paper, has even criticized the leaders of the Western powers for not declaring "war on Moscow."

The position of the rightist extremist circles of Uniate clericalism and Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism is consistent with the spirit and goals of imperialist policy and propaganda, which use the most sophisticated methods and modern media to poison the minds of the laboring public with slanderous statements about Soviet life and embellish imperialism and its piratical, inhuman policy and practices.

It must be said that progressive organizations are also active in the emigre milieu (the League of American Ukrainians in the United States, the Fellowship of United Canadian Ukrainians and others). As part of the general democratic movement, they actively promote friendship between the people of their countries and the working people of the USSR and stronger cultural ties with our country and expose the ideology and practice of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and Uniate clericalism. The potential of these organizations is limited, however; their efforts are not always supported, and the ruling circles of their countries usually restrict their actions while taking every opportunity to encourage the anticommunist activity of religious-nationalist centers. In spite of this, overseas Ukrainians establish broader contacts with the Soviet Ukraine each year. Young people and members of the intelligentsia are taking an increasingly active part in these contacts.

Against the background of the increasingly aggressive foreign policy line of imperialist circles in the West, the heads of the UCC and UNA have established closer contacts with other organizations of the "World Anticommunist League," particularly the Zionists. In this way, they are trying to create an alliance of the trident and cross with the Star of David on an anti-Soviet basis. At the height of the battles on the Sinai Peninsula in October 1973, Uniate theologian I. Grin'okh, former chaplain of the "Galichina" SS division, and UNA head R. Il'nitskiy sent the Israeli foreign minister a "polite request" to convey "sincere wishes for success" to his government. The enlistment of "volunteers" in Tel Aviv's army, contributions to the treasury of the Jewish Fund, the exchange of information, joint anti-Soviet actions, conferences on closer cooperation in the fight against communism, personal contacts and fraternization between Uniate hierarchs and

Judaic clerics--these are some of the signs of the ties that bind the Uniate-nationalist extremists to the ultra-Zionists and reveal, despite past feuds, their single class essence and common anticommunist goals.

To coordinate their anti-Soviet activity, they regularly hold "round table conferences" in the United States for the exchange of "experience" and the planning of future anticommunist provocation. For example, the "continued reinforcement" of the Zionist-UNA alliance was a special topic of discussion at a session of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. The people who once stirred up anti-Semitic hysteria, who took part in Petlyura's pogroms and who helped the fascists annihilate millions of Jews and people of other nationalities in the Nazi death camps are now advocating "cooperation" with the Zionists and professing their "love" for them. United by their hatred for communism, the Zionists and the UNA have "blotted out" the lessons of history and are encouraging reactionary bourgeois clerical circles to take hostile actions against socialism.

Uniate politicians advocate the further reinforcement of the UNA's ties with the Maoists as well. In 1970 they opened offices of the Ukrainian Asian Studies Fellowship in Munich and Toronto and then formed a "special task force" in New York for "closer contact" with the PRC.

Despite the limited potential of the Uniate-UNA alliance, the limited sphere of its influence, the bankruptcy of its ideological postulates, its political impotence and its auxiliary role in the system of anticomunism and anti-Sovietism, the danger of this extremely reactionary force must not be underestimated. "We must continue," Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said at the 26th CPUk Congress, "the timely exposure of the subversive propaganda of overseas imperialist, nationalist and Zionist centers, formulate sound criticism of various types of anticommunist theories, heighten the awareness and political vigilance of our people and develop the ability to assess the exploitative essence of capitalism, with its bestial, misanthropic laws and practices, correctly and from a class standpoint.

This is now a particularly important part of the activity of republic party, state and public organizations to develop the scientific-materialistic outlook of the working people, their patriotic and internationalist consciousness and their political vigilance in the struggle against all varieties of bourgeois ideology. Precisely this kind of class awareness and revolutionary vigilance have always served as a reliable shield in the struggle against our ideological opponents.

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